

THE IDEAL PREPPER'S GUIDE TO USING
EMERGENCY FOOD STORAGE FOR SURVIVAL



A SURVIVAL PANTRY

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The Ideal Prepper's Guide to Using Emergency Food Storage for Survival

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Introduction

So you think the world is going to undergo a tumultuous change. There is even a possibility that it will result in a doomsday scenario where social unrest is the social political status quo. As a direct result food, water, and creature comforts are a scarce and valuable commodity.

No, you are not crazy. Back in the 1930' up to the 1940's a phenomenon known as "The Great Depression" hit the United States which then created a domino effect on almost all countries heavily reliant on capitalism and heavy industry. The depression became so bad that even the rich were forced to barter with their gold, antique furnishings, prized heirlooms, anything just to buy a single loaf of bread. The working class gathered into tumultuous crowds, waiting for a couple of job openings that involved heavy and manual labor.

Let us not forget Hurricane Katrina which hit so hard, so fast. It took a couple of weeks for relief goods to reach ravaged states, counties, cities. People had to literally scavenge, steal, and break thru supermarkets and homes to find food, water, and clothing.

In 2008, there occurred the real estate market meltdown. This resulted in thousands of Americans being kicked out of their homes. All because of greedy and unchecked banking/lending practices coupled by a devil may care attitude and a quick cash mentality from brokerage firms.

Here's the ticker. The Great Depression was during a time of partial globalization. It was during a time when the majority of the citizens did manual labor and could actually farm for their food. It was a time when the population was still in check.

Most experts will tell you that, should a depression of the same magnitude hit today, and assuming it originates from a first world country, the domino effect would be catastrophic leading to a worldwide depression. Remember, first world countries import majority of the food you eat from other countries. Business relies heavily on electricity and internet connectivity. People are no longer accustomed to working with their hands. And the population is so vast, that it will probably take a couple of months for food stores to be emptied. Below are a few statistics that should concern you:

Only 5% of US farms provide produce food locally. Incidentally local food means anything that travels less than 400 miles or is within the same state where it was bought.

Most experts agree that the United States imports a great majority of its foods from other countries. Cut that lifeline and Americans will starve in less than a year. If you don't believe this, see for yourself. Got groceries and see where your foodstuff and creature comforts is manufactured.

More than 50% of All Americans only have supplies that last 3 days. It took the United State government more than a week to provide adequate emergency rations and relief

goods to hurricane Katrina torn areas.

It took less than a week for counties affected by Hurricane Katrina to experience pandemic looting. Most experts agree that this all started as a means to find drinking water, food, and clothing.

Some households think of survival prepping as smart shopping. You already know what you need and what your family wants. Now it's time to take that to the next level in terms of actual utility you can get from each item, sheer amount of your stocks, and proper inventorying to ensure that no food goes to waste.

To sum it all up, this eBook will center on short term, middle term, and long term survival preparedness. Your survival pantry should be well stocked, inventoried, dated, include renewable sources and possibilities, and should be kept partially mobile and secure.

Midterm prepping is also an option just to get you thru tough times like an economic meltdown, destructive cyclone, or even a foreign invasion. After the disaster passes, you can go back "above ground" having toughed up the times a little bit better than those who did not choose to prepare. In other words, you don't have to go full on long term or apocalyptic type prepping. It is an option, but not a necessity.

In this regard, it is important to note that advanced do-it yourself skills; basic reinforcement and architectural know how; accompanied by sturdy tools of the trade is a must. This will save you a lot of money when building wooden shelves, welding steel, doing masonry, etc.

Chapter 1: Laws Relevant to Survival Prepping

Before we move forward, it is best that you understand that there are laws that prohibit the large scale hoarding of certain goods, especially foodstuff. Of course, in most cases, the quantities would have to be in the extreme. At other cases, it strikes closer to your survival prepping needs.

That is why it is important to know the relevant laws that govern your country or state. For example, there is an executive order in the United States allowing the duly appointed arms of the government to seize items in excess of what you and your family can consume within a reasonable amount of time. If read in consonance with hoarding laws, then it means the state can seize any prepper's pantry.

This is not as bad as it seems. There are several vague words such as "reasonable". What is reasonable may vary depending on the situation. Now with days a plenty, it can mean as long as 6 months of stores. However, in an emergency situation, reasonable amount of time can dwindle to a few weeks or even days.

So what does this tell you? Simple, you are working on a gray area here. Best do your survival prepping discreetly, from different sellers, and sometimes using cash to prevent a money trail. Store in a secure location, because in times of calamity, I will personally fight to keep my stores secure and for the consumption of his extended household.

Catching Rain Water is Illegal (WHAT?)

Yes, you read it right. In Oregon, the law says that rainwater belongs to the state. This has probably something to do with the water parch environment. Some experts say it's about generating money. This is because Oregon sells "water collection rights". Strictly speaking, without that license, if you leave an empty pale outdoors and it collects rainwater, you are obliged to water the ground with it!

Of course, even state legislators and local executors admit that they rarely prosecute instances where you collect rainwater for your personal and reasonable short term use. But this is during times of plenty mind you! The "tolerance" of the state can increase or decrease depending on the need for water. At the very least this makes it illegal for you to create a rain catchment facility in Oregon.

What Does this Tell You? The state can pretty much create any law, provided there is a semblance of "public interest". It begs the question "What else can they do in times of calamity?"

Chapter 2: Survival Pantry from Short Term to Long Term

A survival pantry is defined as a miniature warehouse. It includes all the necessities such as water, food, clothing, first aid supplies, medicine, accessions and accessories. Like an industrial sized warehouse, you want to have a chart within easy reach. This chart includes information on what you have, the quantity, expiration date, etc.

Short Term Survival Pantry

This is literally your pantry in a backpack. This is because, in the worst of times, you may be forced to flee with nothing but yourself, family, and whatever belongings you can carry. If this is the case, you want to be able to carry resources that are worth its weight in gold. If this is a household we are talking about, then different family members can carry different loads.

Each member must be able to carry his/her share, enough drinking water and ready to eat food for 3 days, when drank and eaten sparingly, with the possible exception of babies and children of tender years of course. Most experts agree that 2 to 4 liters (1/2 to 1 gallon) is the minimum for water and 1 to 2 kilo of dried and processed food should suffice. This is considering your need for food and long term mobility. Aside from the two essentials you also want to include:

- Reusable thermal blanket
- 1 set of clothes (shirt, pants, underwear, socks, gloves, cap)
- Survival knife with compass
- Multi-tool (preferably with heavy duty pliers)
- flashlight
- Fire starting kit (preferably flint and carbon steel or battery and iron wool)
- Iodine, bandages, antibiotic and anti bacterial meds
- Rain poncho
- Unscented chlorine (to purify water)
- 6 by 6 inch sand pouch, limestone pouch, charcoal pouch (water purifier)
- 10 meter paracord
- 12 ounce Stainless steel bottle with lid
- Foldable or net type reusable satchel.
- Salt (for licking and spicing up your any tasty critters you might catch)

Tip: carry your survival bag for a 10 kilometer hike. It will be heavy, but is it too heavy? Reposition the goods inside. Have a couple of canned goods. You never know when

you will need the tin. But have majority sealed in foil type containers much like soldier rations.

Mid Term Survival Pantry

These are large sized containers that are still mobile. You want to cram as much food, water, and survival necessities inside to last you at least 2 weeks (1 month if frugally consumed). These are preferably stored inside your mobile command center i.e. an RV or van. Think of it as your kitchen with wheels. Everything is stored in 5 to 10 gallon water containers, 20 to 50 kilo cartons and sacks, and all stacked neatly and securely.

Tough and Nondescript

You don't want one of those fancy SUV's for your mobile survival pantry. It attracts too much attention. Pick utility type vans or RV's. Aside from the windshield and front side windows, you want every window to be covered in steel. If possible, the windshield and front side windows area should be reinforced with steel bars so even if the glass breaks no one can get in, zombie or otherwise.

It would be best if you convert the engine so it accepts diesel and biodiesel. Inside the van you can also have your mini biodiesel refinery. This should allow you to be mobile for longer.

Simply put, you want to be able to move long distances, either as a last resort or as a means to leap between different home bases. Your vehicle can then serve as a mobile survival pantry to get you thru tough times. This can be due to any number of circumstances i.e. your first home base has been compromised; tsunami alert. Earthquake alert, class 4 hurricane alert, etc.

Half of the space in your mobile survival pantry will consist of water, stored in 5 to 10 gallon containers. $\frac{1}{4}$ will be your living area, preferably 3 to 4 level bunk type beds one on top of the other. The remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ will be utilized for food and clothing and survival and hunting gear. Yup, this includes at least 1 rifle, plenty of ammo, bow and arrow, assorted knives for skinning, gutting, cleaning, etc. Remember the best survivalist utilizes what he/she can hunt and scavenge first before resorting to what has been stored.

Long Term Survival Pantry

This consists of bigger containers, and renewable sources of food and water. This includes but is not limited to: rain catchment facilities, deep well, an indoor array of renewable food sources like chicken, rabbit, sheep, pigs, plants, mushrooms, etc. Yes, this will cost you a lot but you built it 1 section at a time.

Chapter 3: Location, Location, Location!

You want your final version of your home base survival pantry to be in at least 2 locations. This way, when one fails, you have another to fall back on. Repeat after me “Don’t put all your eggs in one basket”. Deciding where to place the same is a question of available income, logistics and accessibility.

Home Survival Pantry

This will eventually consist of an entire room, or attic. For example, I chose to build his beta pantry in the attic. The attic was then slowly extended and it eventually resulted in an underground extension about 50 square meters big. Access to the annex was via a secure and nondescript steel backed cabinet. This way, no one is the wiser that you have emergency stores. To date, the attic annex has its own deep well, mini rain catchment via roof gutters strategically modified to fall in an underground tank, and at least 6 months’ supply of water, canned and bottled foodstuff, medicine, clothing, etc.

Main Survival Pantry focuses on Renewable Resources

After a couple of years of prepping, I realized that a home survival pantry can only do so much in terms of storage and security. I wanted a renewable source of food and water, and the only way to do this is to have a working prepper’s farm. This is where you grow the foodstuff you can; you learn how to rear livestock and poultry; and generally enjoy yourself utilizing the bounty that you can harvest from nature and from nature itself.

You want this place to be generally inaccessible and outside the prying eyes of others. Access can be via a small fork in the road or even a dirt road perhaps. If possible, it should be near caves, which you can fortify, camouflage, and then utilize as your principal store house. This is also where you can transport your livestock and stores in case your doomsday scenario becomes long term. High Altitude locations are also better, this incorporates mass inundation within your doomsday scenario. Tip: in case of emergency, you want to be able to go to and from your home pantry to your farm via your prepper’s van or even if you have to walk it.

Focus on Your Surroundings

How can you create a tough shelter that will withstand different catastrophe’s, in the least amount of time, with the least expense? This is without sacrificing on basic functionality and security? The simple answer is to look to your surroundings.

- If you live near mountain ranges, then look for natural caves.
- If you live near mine shafts, then be very careful, but explore the same.

- If you live in a landed estate cum rural area with no means of going out to a farm, then you want to build underground.
- If you live in a condominium complex, then focus on your short term and midterm survival kits.
- If you live near the sea, then you either make your own floating island, or go inland.

Slowly but Surely

Prepping for your biggest survival pantry is supposed to be made with careful planning. Shoddy workmanship and ill-devised floor plans can cost you more money to remake. Remember, you are planning for a doomsday scenario. You want your build to last.

Chapter 4: Water Storage

According to FEMA and other disaster preparedness agencies, the average person can survive comfortably on 3 gallons (11 liters) of water per day. Roughly 1 gallon is used for drinking. The other 2 gallons are used for cooking, washing, bathing, etc. However, in an emergency situation, the average person can make do with half a gallon to 1 gallon per day, exclusively for drinking. In the worst of times 1 gallon of water can even stretch to a couple of days use. Remember, you need:

- ½ to 1 gallon of water inside your short term survival backpack. Equivalent to 1 to 3 days use when frugally consumed.
- 20 gallons per person in your survival van. Equivalent to 2 weeks use per person at moderate consumption.
- 360 gallons of water (roughly 1,400 liters) of water per person inside your home survival pantry. Equivalent to 6 months use at moderate consumption.

Shelves and Pallets

Water containers, regardless of the material used should not be stored directly on the ground, concrete or otherwise. This prevents untoward seepage of chemicals into your water, and minimizes the risk that your container will get damaged via direct shock of the ground. It should also not touch the internal walls, also to minimize shock and to minimize evaporation due to outside temperatures. As such you want to store your water containers above wooden and/or plastic pallets. You want to keep a couple of inches space from the walls.

Shelves work differently based on the size of the water container. For smaller 5 gallon containers, you use it to stack one atop the other, and support the weight of each stack. For bigger containers, you make sure you follow the maximum weight tolerance for stacking and proper stacking procedure. Shelves only help to stabilize the stacks and are not meant to support each big assed container.

Water Container Material

The most popular material used are PET, aluminum, stainless steel, enameled steel, concrete etc. It is recommended to store most of his water in PET drums. Sizes vary from 50 gallon containers inside a home pantry, and 5 gallon containers for the mobile pantry. I also have a 50 gallon enameled steel containers, and one stainless steel 400 gallon (15,000 liter) water tank. In the near future, I plan to also planning to build a discreet concrete rain catchment facility capable of storing 1,000 gallons.

Why the different materials used? Well, first majority of the water is inside PET containers. These are cheap, lighter, and effective. You never know when you will

need the extra durability and utility of an enameled steel drum so the added weight and cost is well worth a couple of units. The stainless steel tank is because PET can't hold that much water, or at least I have not yet seen a PET container that big. Simply put, you purchase what you can, try to mix things up a bit but keep majority of your containers, of the same kind.

Clean Containers

Make sure each and every water container is clean. For best results buy brand new. If you are going to by second hand, make sure the PET only contained water. If it contained other substances, even if it is edible, then it is no longer fit for water storage. If there is any noxious smell it is no longer fit for storage. If there are cracks or unexplained discolorations, it is no longer fit for storage.

How to Clean Containers

Every container, even brand new ones have to be cleaned with chlorine laced water. Start outside then inside. Use a non abrasive scrub to rub down every bit of the container and then wash it out with water at least twice. Do the same for the lid.

Dated and Stored

Each container should be dated, inventoried then stored. You want to consume your water within 6 months from storage. You also want to clean your container after emptying it, prior to re-filing. Strictly speaking, some experts say you can stretch the storage period to 1 year, no later, but this requires you to add more chlorine into the mix, which I dislike to do. So make sure you don't store too much water, that you can't use it pre doomsday scenario, prior to expiration.

Hand Pump, Don't Open?

It is best to use a food grade hand pump to take water out. You should stock up several of these in case one gets contaminated or fails. Motorized pumps are also available, but this is only viably used prior to the doomsday scenario. Opening and closing the lid is not recommended because you increase the chances of contamination.

What Type of Water Should You Store

Most tap water in most first world countries are good for long term storage. Of course, it would be better if you check the acidity of the same (PH). You want a relatively neutral PH of 6 to 7. Water testers can be bought, and it's relatively cheap, or you can

ask your local water filtration plant about ph and chlorine levels. If you are unsure of how clean your water is, have your tap water independently tested for bacteriological and chemical requirements by independent laboratories. You can find these in hospitals or clinics.

How Much Chlorine Should I Drop?

Some preppers add chlorine to their water meant for storage. I advise you to consult with your local filtration plant first and/or independent laboratories. You might already have water with enough chlorine. So don't overdo it.

Small Bottled Water

I have a couple of gallons worth of 12 ounce bottled water. It's mainly for the 'just in case' situation and the added utility of small PET containers in a doomsday scenario. Personally, it's too bulky, expensive, and you can only reuse it a couple of times. I still prefer my handy aluminum canteen and 4 liter backpack bladder.

Sustainable Water Source

Even the best preppers can only store so much water. A real survival pantry has a renewable source of water and is open to scavenging water. Again, you only use your stores when you cannot find enough for your needs from scavenging, foraging and gathering.

Scavenging

In the worst of times you may have to enter abandoned homes, groceries, malls, etc. You forage what you can get and you should know where to forage. For example:

- There is water inside water pipes even if the tank is empty. All you need to do is close off all the exit holes or faucets. Now open 1 faucet at the top most location. Then you open 1 faucet at the lowest location. Be ready with your water container! There can be as much as several gallons trapped inside pipes.
- There is water in the soil. All you need to do is follow animal footprint and excrements. In Africa, aboriginal tribes like to follow elephants. Not too closely though. Elephants are in tune with underground water veins.
- You can locate water via abandoned riverbeds. All you need to do is follow it downstream and look for out of the sun locations with greener grass, probably sticking out of a rocky protrusion of some sort.

How to Make Scavenged Water Drinkable

Always boil scavenged water from the rain, pipes, water tanks, etc., before drinking. First you boil the water for 4 minutes. You let it cool down and allow sediments to deposit at the bottom. You can use your aluminum water canteen for this. If the water is still murky and muddy, you need to filter the water; otherwise you can cool down the water and drink it.

Remember your 6 inch by 6 inch filtration pouch. The one with lime, charcoal and sand! Well, you stack each flat pouch one after the other. Preferably there is a couple of inches empty space between pouches. Use your imagination. You can use sticks or you can use empty PET containers to hold up the pouches.

Sand is up top. Charcoal is in the middle. Limestone is at the bottom. Now you drop the cooled of boiled water making sure that there is enough time between drops for the water to seep thru and move at the lowest point downward from one pouch to another and into your waiting canteen or container. The same principle of filtration applies for your home survival pantry. It is only that the scale is a bit bigger, planned out, and refined.

Water Catchment

Most of the catchment facilities you see are above ground. These are usually cement or stainless steel containers open up top and have a means to direct water from the basin to a filtration and storage facility.

This will not do in a survival situation. Frankly speaking you might have created a huge target where people will congregate and loot. This is no matter how out of the way it is situated. There are several work around however. For example:

- underground catchment that utilizes the land in order to siphon water into your catchment facility. I also am planning to build a catchment facility inside a cave with natural openings in the ceiling. This is located within a fortified cave entrance near a garden survival pantry.
- utilize your mobile survival pantry as a catchment facility. All you need is to modify the roof a bit and add strategic gutters and piping that flows into containers inside.
- semi-permanent catchment facilities that can be unfolded to catch water when there is rain, immediately stored inside. Think overturned umbrella and the like.

It can also be as simple as your personal canteen with a wide funnel up top.

Tip: guard your catchment facility well. Make sure there are no foreign bodies or dead things that get inside. This can seriously put a hamper on your water stores!

Waste Not Want Not

Water that is not suitable for human consumption can be used for bathing, watering plants and providing drinking water for livestock. Remember, every drop counts. In this regard, bathing is now replaced with moistening and cleaning via hand towels.

Chapter 5: Food Storage

Food is a little bit trickier to store, inventory, use, and produce. You want the right mix of nutritious foodstuff that lasts long, mostly renewable, and your family will eat. Below are a few guidelines and ideas for you.

Nutritional Needs

The first question is, what does the body need in order to be healthy? In order to know the answer to this you have to read up on a couple of health related eBooks. Tip: if the eBook comes with a catalogue of ready to eat prepper's food, then it's not worth the read. In this regard counting calories and grams per person is also essential. You need to know:

- which food gives what vitamin
- which recipe allows you to eat a balanced diet
- portion control per member based on age, sex, workload, etc.

The Mind Matters

Aside from nutrition, you want the food you have to taste good. In a survival situation or doomsday scenario, you want to have a semblance of normalcy in your day to day lives. Eating comfort food is one way to stave off psychological and mental breakdown.

Food Preservation

It's easy enough to buy cartons upon cartons of canned foodstuff. You get all the ingredients from veggies, fruits, meats, fish, etc. The problem is, it can get expensive. Your other alternative is to produce and preserve your own food. Remember your preppers garden? This is where you can get some of the raw materials. Food preservation can take the form of:

- **Bottle Canning:** this is an older version of canning and is sometimes called as such. This is usually limited to ingredients that are high in acidity i.e. citrus, carrots, peppers, greens, etc. All you need is a canning pot, canning bottles and a canning seal.
- **Tin Canning:** It looks just like the canned goods that you buy. The only difference is that you choose exactly what is inside the can. You can also minimize preservatives, in exchange for longevity of course.
- **Freeze Drying:** If you live in countries where temperatures allow you to freeze dry food without the use of electricity, then this is a viable option.

Freeze drying is especially desirable because very little nutrients are lost. The consistency and fibers get beaten up, but the nutrients are still there.

- Smoking: Smoking is a form of drying and usually involves meat, fish, poultry. You place the raw material near enough to imbibe warmth and smoke but far enough so the heat does not cook it. Smoked food is tasty and is good for morale, but it won't keep long as is. That is why some preppers dry their smoke foodstuff.
- Drying: If you live in an environment where the sun bears down on you, then sun drying is a good way to preserve your food. The downside to this is you need a lot of salt.

Scavenging for Food

Most preppers are thought o go outside, provided this is feasible, and scavenge, hunt, forage, etc. Make sure you read the label carefully. As a general rule never eat expired food. You don't have the luxury of medicine, hospitals and professional care in a doomsday scenario. By way of exception, some goods can be eaten 3 months after expiration provided it still looks good, smells good, and tastes good. In any case you can feed expired goods to your livestock.

Hunting for Food

A survival pantry always needs to be restocked. This is true no matter how small the quantity. As such, hunting and foraging for small rodents, insects, grubs, edible flora and fauna, etc. is an essential skill.

Don't stop at hunting. You need to know how to process what you hunt and forage. This means skinning, gutting, smoking, drying, etc. Just be careful not to leave tracks that can lead unwanted guests to your home base.

Stacking and Storing

Much like water, you want to keep your rations above ground and interior walls. You can also use pallets for this purpose. An added concern though are rodents and insects. I like to have a separate room with a door for foodstuff. This way you know exactly what goes in and out. Also, it is a good idea to keep moisture within your food stores at a minimum, especially for those stored in containers susceptible to moisture and water damage.

Foraging for Edible Plants

Be very careful! You don't want to eat just anything. You want to make sure it is edible and not poisonous. It's no use knowing what the herbs look like in a museum or even in the grocery. You need to have firsthand experience in foraging for the same, preparing it, and determining the efficacy of the same.

By Type or By Foodstuff?

How should you store your food? Should all canned goods be in one section and bottled goods in another while sacks should e in another? Maybe you should sort by

type of ingredient. For example, grains, regardless of how stored i.e. canned, sacks, tetra pack, etc. are placed in a single location?

I prefer to sort by type how it is packaged. This makes for a neater stack. Just make sure to label and inventory everything. In contrast, sorting by ingredient makes for pretty uneven stacking and a lot of wasted space. This also makes it easier for you to check on expiration dates.

The Usual Suspects

If you have absolutely no idea which foods to store in your survival pantry, then this section should help. Take note, these are only suggestions. Feel free to add, substitute, and remove items according to availability.

- Unprocessed grains: rice, corn, wheat, etc.
- Processed grains: pasta, flour, noodles, etc.
- Fruits: oranges, apples, pears, grapes, berries, pineapple, raisins, peanut, etc.
- Vegetables: beans, lentils, broccoli, squash. Potatoes, yams,
- Meat: pork, beef, rabbit, guinea pig, frogs, etc.
- Poultry: chicken; quail duck, etc.
- Dairy products: milk

Incorporate Survival Food Pre Disaster

You want feedback from your family. You want to know that your family will actually eat what you store. Hence, making survival meals, a once a week thing is a good idea.

Tip: prioritize more exotic ingredients that are nutritious and renewable. For example; rabbit stew, fried insects, spaghetti sauce made from 100% canned ingredients, etc.

Renewable Sources of Food

Any long term prepper's pantry needs livestock that produces dairy, eggs, and can be slaughtered for meat. Learn how to raise the same and make necessary purchases whenever possible. Cows and pigs aren't that easy to keep. You should try goat instead. They eat less, are more hardy, require very little water, and produce nutritious milk. Rabbits and guinea pigs breed easy enough and have tasty meat! Chickens are also essential for their eggs. Don't forget the rooster! Fish can also be cultured indoors. But you need a constant supply of oxygen to infuse in the water.

Insects are also a good source of protein - grasshoppers, beetles, grubs, etc. You need to get used to these sort of stuff, know how to breed and keep the same, and prepare it for a meal!

Plant life is also possible as a renewable resource. If you live underground this will be tricky. You will need ultraviolet producing bulbs and electricity for this. However,

fungus does not need light so mushrooms of different varieties can be grown inside caves or underground.

Chapter 6: Beta Testing and Refining Your Pantry

So you've figured out the nitty-gritty in paper. You have a well-stocked survival pantry and have a list of recipes you can cook. The next step is to test your system for at least a week. Yup, this means you live different prepper's scenario and utilize your short term, midterm, and long term pantry.

Short Term and Hiking

How about you hike or camp with your family for a day couple of days. Bring your short term survival pantry. See how each item can be utilized in real life scenarios. Determine what works and what does not.

Mobile Pantry Equals Road Trip

Test drive your discreet mobile pantry and home. How well does the bunk beds hold up? You might not be too comfortable, but you must determine if there is anything you can improve. For example: the built in shelves are not sturdy enough, water containers may spill on a sharp curve, you can't really refine biodiesel, etc.

Home Base Pantry

How well have you cycled thru your stores. Is your consumption in line with expiration dates? What else have you forgotten to stockpile? Maybe you forgot the importance of spices like salt and pepper. Tip: I have enough stocks that, pre-disaster, it is hard to finish them all before some items expire. Excess food is scheduled for delivery to soup kitchens, orphanages, halfway houses, etc., within a reasonable time before expiration.

Learn How to Farm

The best Survival Pantry is backed up by a respectable sized farm. Each member of the household has a task that he/she is an expert in. The entire household, if combined can easily maintain the survival pantry farm.

You also have a discreet means of transporting your produce to a secondary location that is fortified. Discreet meaning you can enter and exit with no one noticing you. And you are well versed in the tactics of counter tracking.

Hunt, Slaughter, Skin and Smoke

Make sure at least one member of the family knows how to hunt for food. Pay for special classes if necessary. You need know that you have what it takes to kill in order to eat. You need to utilize every bit of your kill i.e. meat, skin, guts, etc.

Know Water

You should know everything there is to know about looking for, processing, and storing water. This is invaluable to your survival. Yes, it's okay to stock up on manufactured filters and testers. But you might run out of supply come disaster time. So knowing how to make DIY parts is essential.

Protect Yourself

You have water, food and resources that others do not. Learn how to protect these resources thru camouflage, stealth, and force if necessary. Yup, any survival pantry will not be complete if it was not stocked with items to protect the household that utilizes the same. This means basic hand to hand combat and the use of knives and guns.

First Aid and Alternative forms of Medicine

Without health care services, professionals and manufactured medicine, you must have a household member who is an expert at foraging for useful herbs and basic first aid. Prioritize those that can be found within your location. Tap survival experts and take down notes. You want to be 100% positive when identifying medicinal herbs. Go into the field and actually search for the same. It is useless knowing the description and what it looks like in pictures if you have no clue where to look for it.

Family First

If your reason for building a survival pantry is your family, then make sure they are onboard. Explain the situation to them. Let them participate in the process. Never forget to spend quality time with the family. What is the use of securing the future of your family if you are disregarding today!

Keep Fit

Yup, a survival pantry is a lot of work. Most of the skill set that you will have to learn involves manual labor. That is why keeping yourself and your household fit is also a necessary requirement. How about you jog with the family? This should increase your chances of outrunning zombies!

Community Effort

Some preppers choose to build a survival pantry by pooling the resources of several families. I have even heard of an entire community of preppers. Yes there is safety in numbers. Yes, more can be accomplished by a community than a single household. This is not a bad idea really. Just make sure you partner with a responsible and useful household or community.

Conclusion

This eBook has tackled as much as it can on the what, why and how of a successful prepper's survival pantry. in hopes that you have picked up useful information related to survival.

I realized that this eBook directs you to learn dozens of new things i.e. prepping, hunting, foraging, masonry, carpentry, self-defense, etc. All of these are in connection to a fully functional and renewable preppers survival pantry. Don't be flustered. Remember to do things one at a time. Start with your short term survival pantry; family hiking expeditions, camping trips, etc. From there you can branch out to your mobile pantry, home base, and pantry farm, self-defense classes, etc.

If there is doomsday or prepper scenarios then chances are it will be reported on the news. By getting the same sooner rather than later, you can make your final preparations faster and be ahead of a very unruly crowd.

Keep abreast of news and latest developments. Survival preparedness is fast becoming mainstream! This means more advancement in survival security and renewable resources. This does not mean you should buy and buy and buy. But it does mean that you should be asking questions and considering options,

Last but not the least, survival is not merely about tools, food and water. It is a mindset! Treasure your life and your loved ones and you will have the strength to weather the odds.

Thank you again for purchasing this eBook.

Links To My Other Books

A Ketogenic Diet - Lose Weight NOW Using The Low Carb Ketogenic Diet For Optimal Weight Loss: Optimal Weight Loss

Link: <http://amzn.to/QNnxnD>

A Ketogenic Diet Plan - An Optimal 6 Week Diet Plan To Lose Weight NOW Using The Low Carb Ketogenic Diet:

Link : <http://amzn.to/1mZHMK>

A Ketogenic Diet And The Low Carb Diet Box Set : 2 In 1 Ketogenic Diet And The Low Carb Diet For Rapid Weight Loss

Link: <http://amzn.to/1jEf4iE>

A Blood Sugar Solution - A 6 Week Diet Plan To Lose Weight, Burn Fat, And Stay Healthy To Prevent Diseases

Link : <http://amzn.to/1glvXxZ>

Low Carb Diet: Rapid Weight Loss Guide To Lose Weight Fast With The Low Carb Diet

Link: <http://amzn.to/1h2VndZ>

The DASH Diet - A 6 Week Diet Plan For Beginners

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